

# BookletChart<sup>TM</sup>

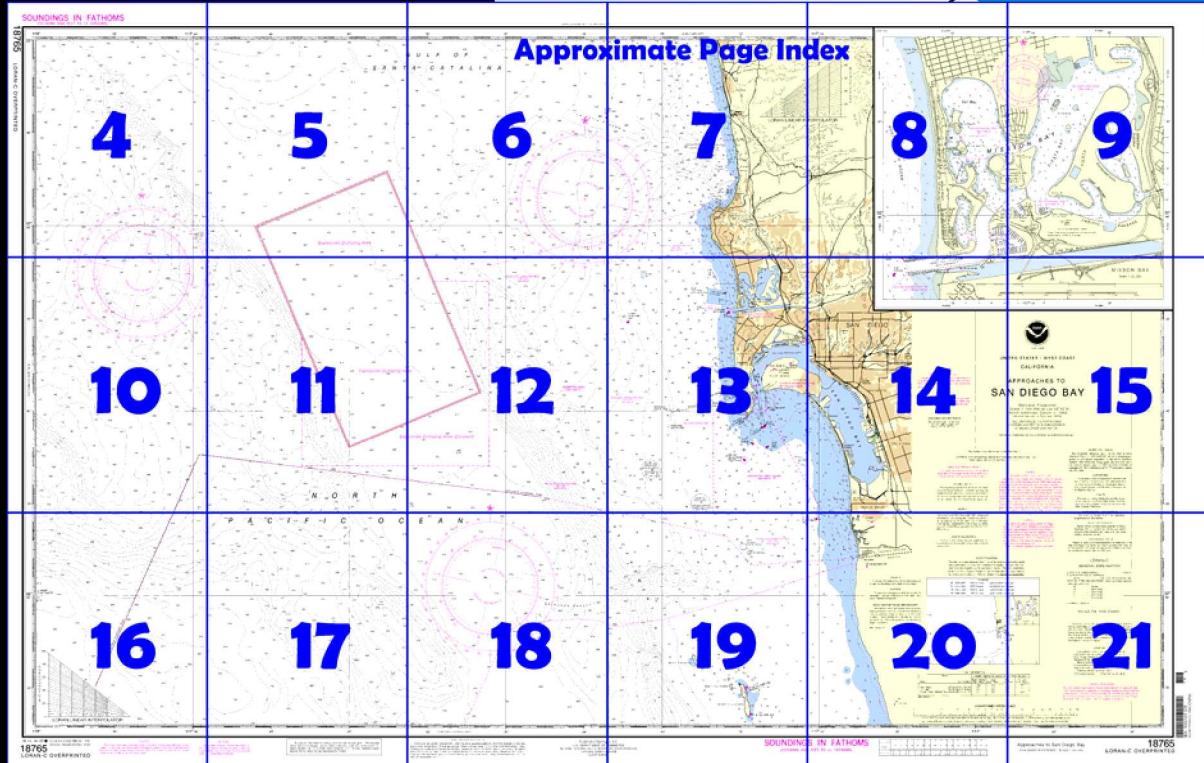
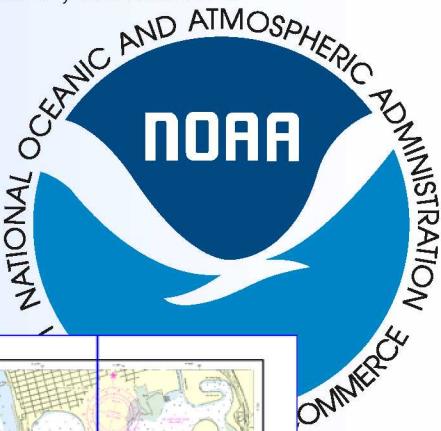
## Approaches to San Diego Bay

(NOAA Chart 18765)

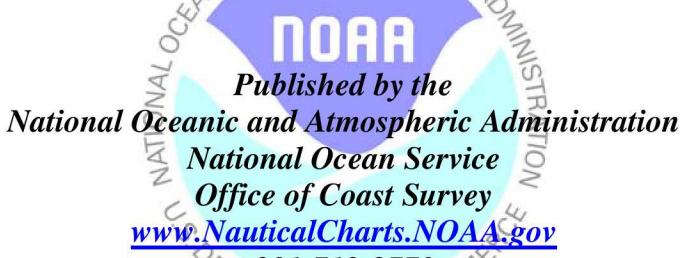


A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



*Home Edition (not for sale)*



## **What are Nautical Charts?**

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

## **What is a BookletChart™?**

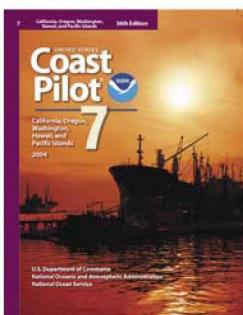
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

## **Notice to Mariners Correction Status**

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



**[Coast Pilot 7, Chapter 4 excerpts]**  
(11) **Los Coronados (Coronado Islands)** are four bare, rocky islands, extending 4.5 miles in a NW direction, 7 miles offshore in Mexican waters, and 15 miles S of Point Loma. These islands are prominent in clear weather, and the passage E of them is commonly used by vessels. Depths in the vicinity of the islands are irregular, and in thick weather or at night caution must be observed when near them.

(18) **San Diego Bay**, where California's maritime history began in 1542, is 10 miles NW of the Mexican boundary. In September of that year, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, the Spanish explorer, sailed his frail bark into the bay. The bay is considered one of the finest natural harbors in the world, and affords excellent protection in any weather; it is free of excessive tidal current movements.

(22) The city of **San Diego** is on the NE shore of the bay. **Coronado** is on the sandspit opposite San Diego. **National City** and **Chula Vista** are S of San Diego on the SE shore of the bay. The principal wharves are at San Diego and National City. Coronado, connected to San Diego by a highway bridge, is a residential and resort area of little commercial importance.

(23) **Point Loma**, on the W side of the entrance to San Diego Bay, is a ridged peninsula with heights of about 400 feet. The ridge is bare of trees except in the gullies and where planted around the houses near the summit, and is sparsely covered with grass, sagebrush, and cactus. The tanks and buildings of a sewage treatment plant are conspicuous about 0.9 mile N of the point. At a distance the point usually has the appearance of an island. **Point Loma Light** ( $32^{\circ}39'54"N$ ,  $117^{\circ}14'34"W$ ), 88 feet above the water, is shown from a black house on a 70-foot white cylindrical tower at the S end of the point.

(24) On the nearer approach, the abandoned lighthouse will be seen on the highest part of the hill immediately back of Point Loma Light. The old lighthouse and grounds form the **Cabrillo National Monument**, National Monument, Cabrillo 18772 honoring the discoverer of San Diego Bay. The statue of Cabrillo, about 300 yards NE of the abandoned lighthouse, is reported to be an excellent mark when fog obscures the old lighthouse.

(25) **North Island**, the filled NW end of the sandspit on the E side of the bay entrance, is Naval Base Coronado. On its SE side is the city of Coronado.

(28) **Ballast Point**, low and sandy, projects 0.4 mile NE from the E side of Point Loma, 1.3 miles N from Point Loma Light. **Ballast Point Light 3** ( $32^{\circ}41'11"N$ ,  $117^{\circ}13'58"W$ ), 16 feet above the water, is shown from a dolphin with a green and white diamond-shaped daymark off the end of the point; the station has a fog signal. Three piers of the Navy submarine facility are just NNW of Ballast Point. A fog signal is on the middle pier.

(30) A jetty extends 1 mile S on **Zuniga Shoal** from **Zuniga Point**, the SW extremity of North Island. The outer two-thirds of the jetty has only small sections visible at high water; the submerged jetty is marked by lights and by a light and fog signal at its seaward end. The three lights marking the middle of the jetty display a white daymark with orange borders and the words "DANGER SUBMERGED JETTY."

(86) **Shelter Island**, across the channel from North Island and 1.5 miles above Ballast Point, includes the **Shelter Island Yacht Basin** on the S and the **Americas Cup Harbor** on the N. Shelter Island is the most important small-boat area in San Diego Bay. The yacht basin has several large marinas and yacht clubs. It can accommodate more than 2,000 boats at its piers, floats, and moorings. The entrance channel has depths of 20 feet to inside the entrance, thence 15 feet to most of the facilities; the least depth is 9 feet.

(88) **Harbor Island**, about 0.5 mile NE of Shelter Island, is in the northernmost part of the bay. **Harbor Island West Basin** has berthing and mooring accommodations for nearly 1,600 craft. A number of marinas, hotels, restaurants, and shops are along the shore of the basin. A light shows from atop a building near the W end of the island.

(90) **Glorietta Bay**, on the S side of Coronado and 6 miles from Ballast Point, is a small-craft harbor occupied by a yacht club and a small marina. The facilities include berths for over 215 yachts and small craft.

(94) **Chula Vista Harbor** is on the E side near the head of South San Diego Bay at Chula Vista. The entrance is protected by breakwaters marked at the outer ends by private lights. In 1994, the approach to the basin had reported depths of 18 feet with 15 to 18 feet reported alongside the piers. Berthing, electricity, water, ice, sewage pump-out, nautical supplies, and a launching ramp are available.

(98) **Ocean Beach**, 5 miles N of Point Loma, has a large Y-shaped fishing pier with a private fog signal on the end.

(101) **Mission Bay**, entered between two jetties 5.5 miles N of Point Loma, is a recreational small-craft harbor administered by the city of San Diego. **Quivira Basin** and **Mariners Basin**, on the E and W sides of the channel, respectively, are entered about 1 mile above the entrance.

# Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Jan. 1/05  
Corrected through LNM Dec. 21/04

## PLANE COORDINATE GRID

Corps of Engineers local grid system is indicated by dotted ticks at 10,000 foot intervals.

## NOTE B

The Point Loma Outfall Pipeline Buoys mark dangerous shoaling along the pipeline which may present a danger to mariners transiting the area.

## CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

## CABLE AND PIPELINE AREAS

The cable and pipeline areas falling within the areas of the larger scale charts are shown thereon and are not repeated on this chart.

## HEIGHTS

Elevations of rocks, landmarks and lights are in feet and refer to Mean High Water. Contour and summit elevation values are in feet and refer to Mean Sea Level.

## NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

San Diego, CA      KEC-62      162.40 MHz

## RACING BUOYS

Racing buoys within the limits of this chart are not shown hereon. Information may be obtained from the U.S. Coast Guard District Offices as racing and other private buoys are not all listed in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

## NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 7. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notices to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 11th Coast Guard District in Alameda, CA or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Los Angeles, CA.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

## RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

## SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

## AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, U.S. Coast Guard, and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

## CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

## NOTE C

### NAVAL OPERATING AREA

Vessels should use caution while transiting this area due to naval test operations which involve frequent maneuvers in the vicinity of and around this location.

## NOTE S

Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices.

## WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

## POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

## CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:  
 (Accurate location)    (Approximate location)

## AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

## HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.186° northward and 3.117° westward to agree with this chart.

## LORAN-C

### GENERAL EXPLANATION

#### LORAN-C FREQUENCY.....100kHz

#### PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL.....9940 Microseconds

STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators).

M .....	Master
W .....	Secondary
X .....	Secondary
Y .....	Secondary
Z .....	Secondary

EXAMPLE: 9940-X

## RATES ON THIS CHART

Loran-C correction tables published by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency or others should not be used with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted based on survey data. Every effort has been made to meet the 1/4 nautical mile accuracy criteria established by the U.S. Coast Guard. Mariners are cautioned not to rely solely on the latitudes in inshore waters.

## VESSEL TRANSITING

The U.S. Coast Guard and the Pacific States/British Columbia Oil Spill Task Force endorse a system of voluntary measures and minimum distances from shore for certain commercial vessels transiting along the coast anywhere between Cook Inlet, Alaska and San Diego, California. See U.S. Coast Pilot 7, Chapter 3 for details.

## COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.

Demarcation lines are shown thus: —— ——

## SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

## CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (NCS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

## TIDAL INFORMATION

Place (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
San Diego (32°42'8.8N/117°10'4W)	5.7	5.0	0.9	---
La Jolla (32°52'0.0N/117°15'5W)	5.3	4.6	0.9	---
Crown Point, Mission Bay (32°46'8.0N/117°14'1W)	5.5	4.8	0.9	-2.5

(Dec 2004)

## PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

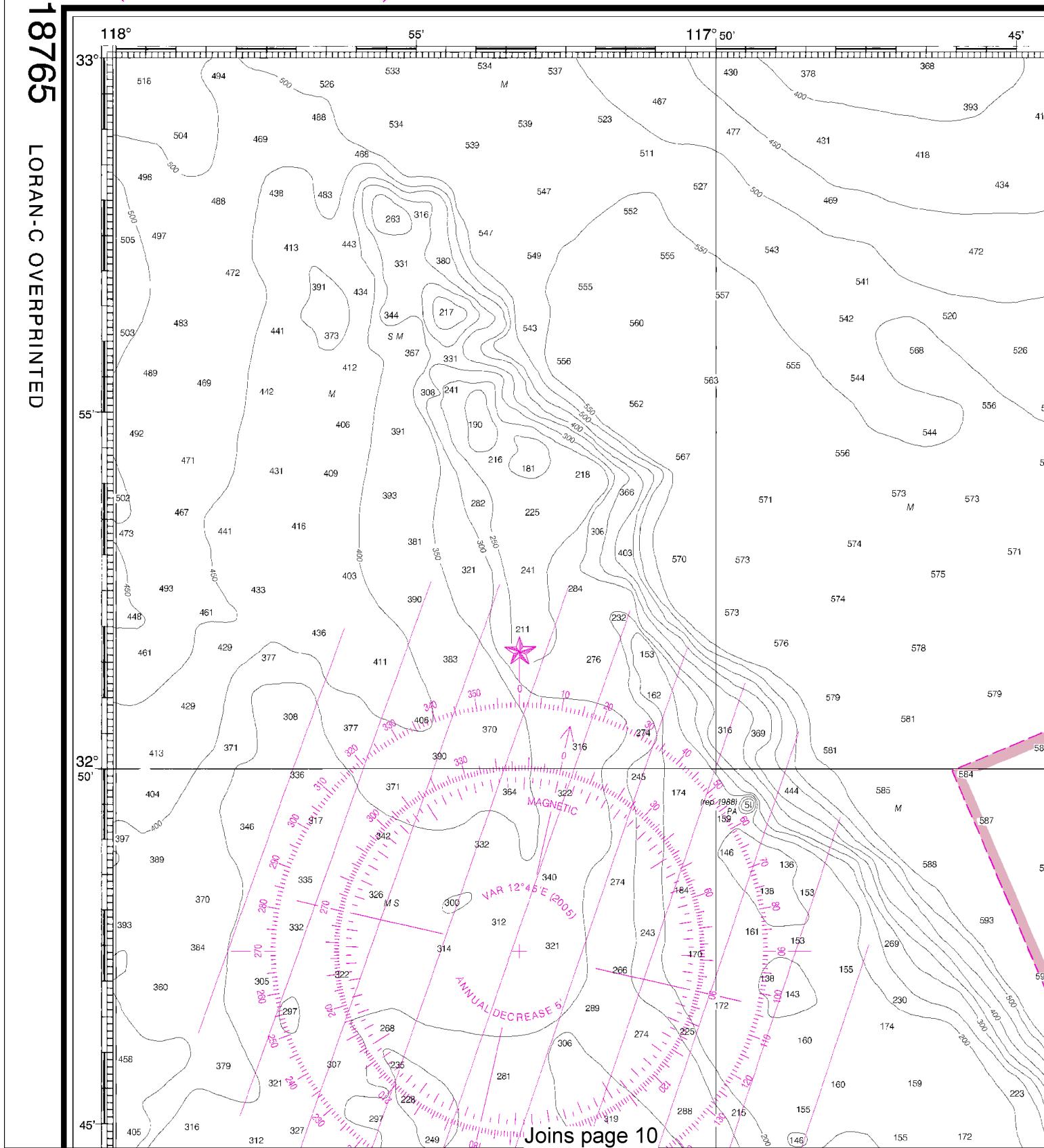
NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, [help@NauticalCharts.gov](mailto:help@NauticalCharts.gov), or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or [help@OceanGrafix.com](mailto:help@OceanGrafix.com).

# SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

18765

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED



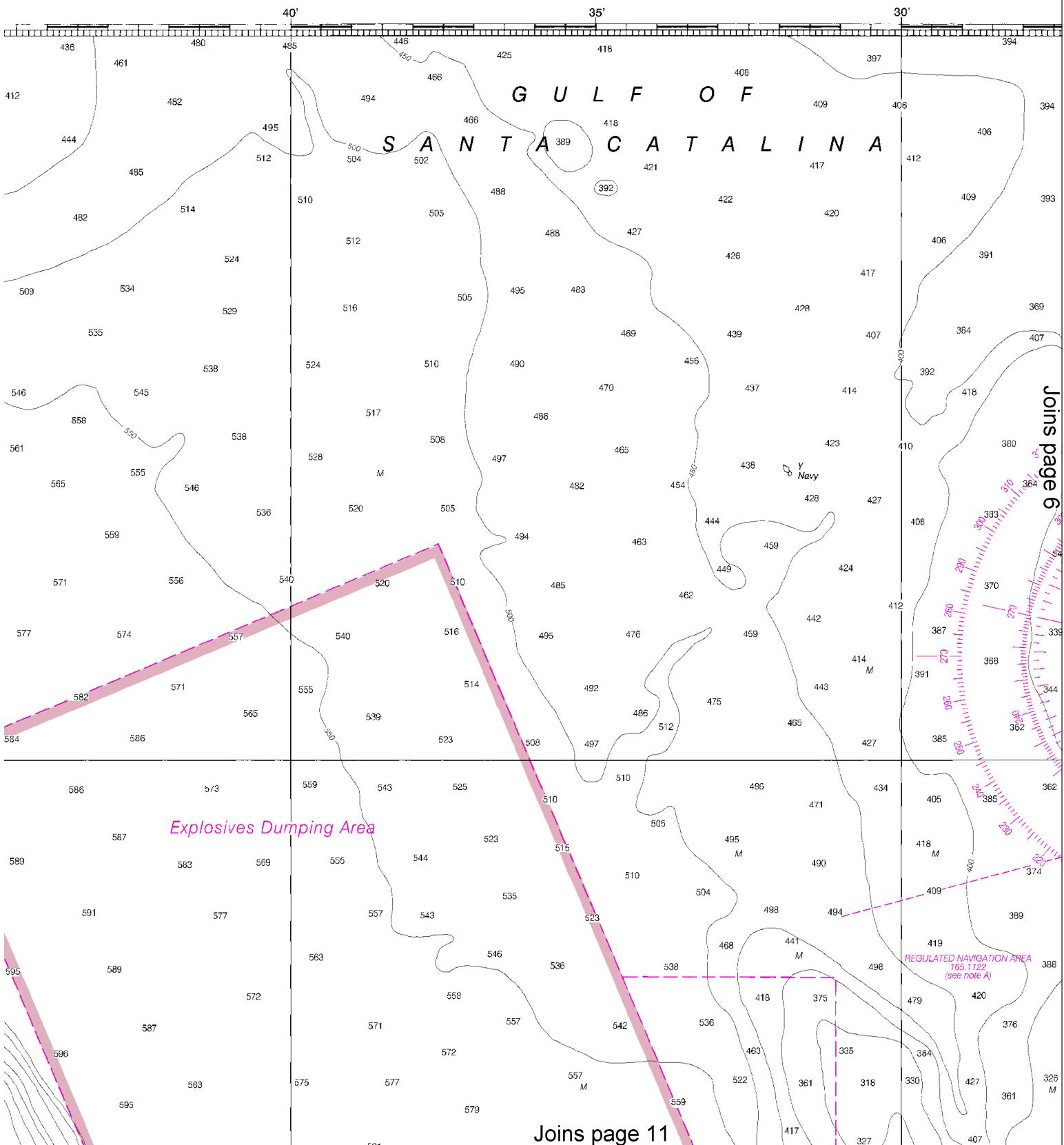
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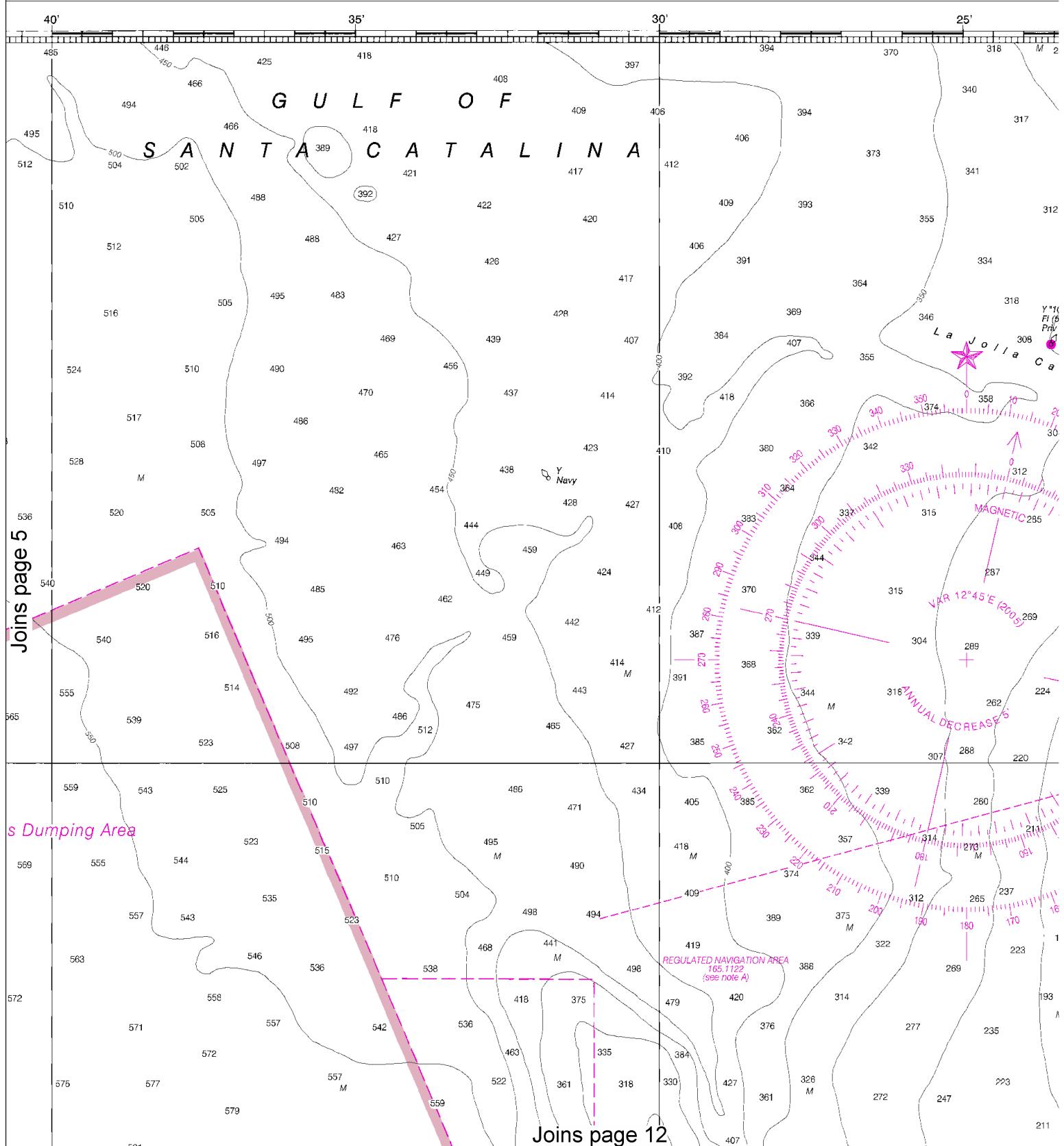
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:100,000  
Nautical Miles  
Yards

See Note on page 5.



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.  
The new scale is 1:133333. Barscales have also been reduced and  
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



6

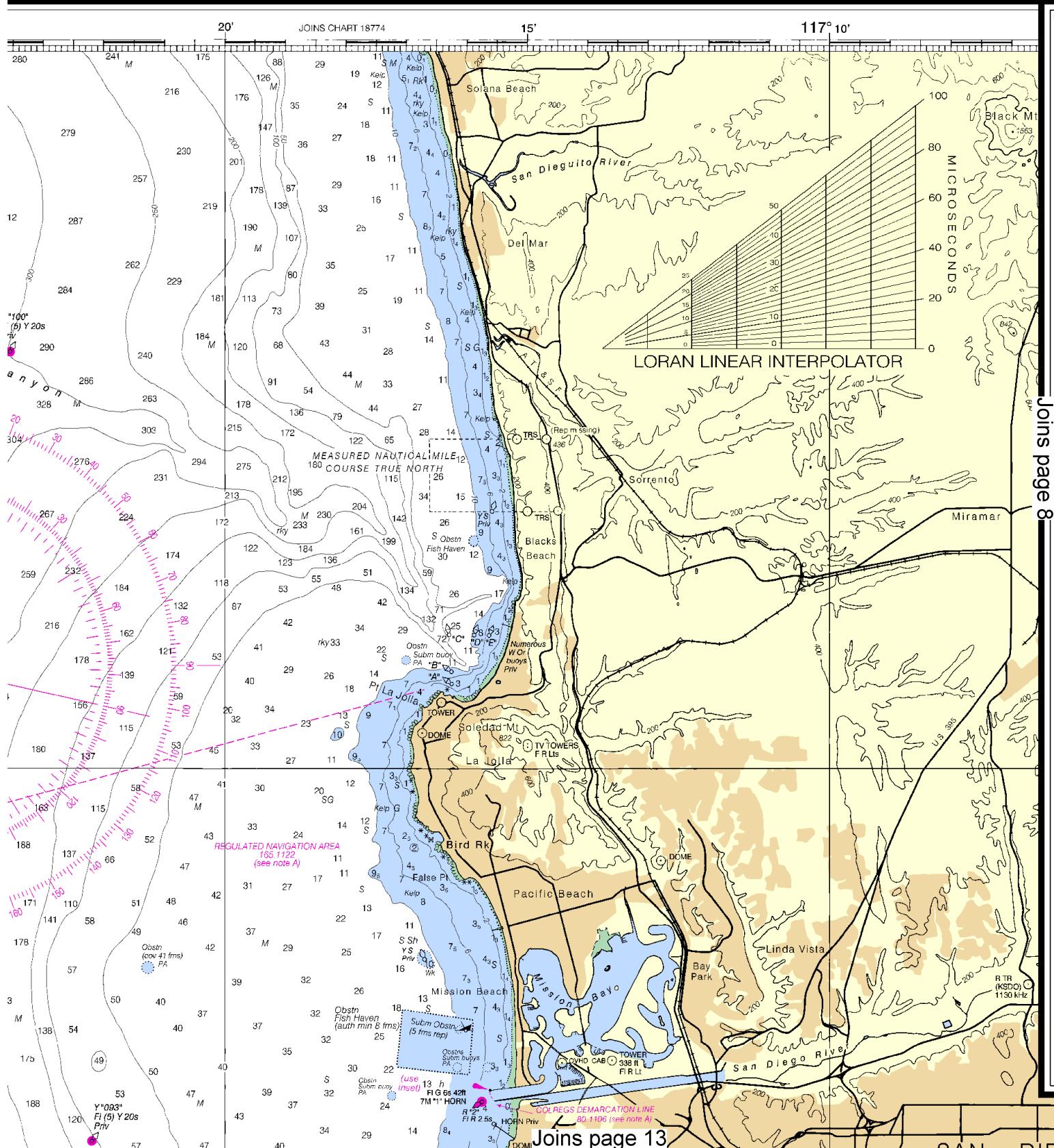


Printed at reduced scale.

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Nautical Miles

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Yards

See Note on page 5.

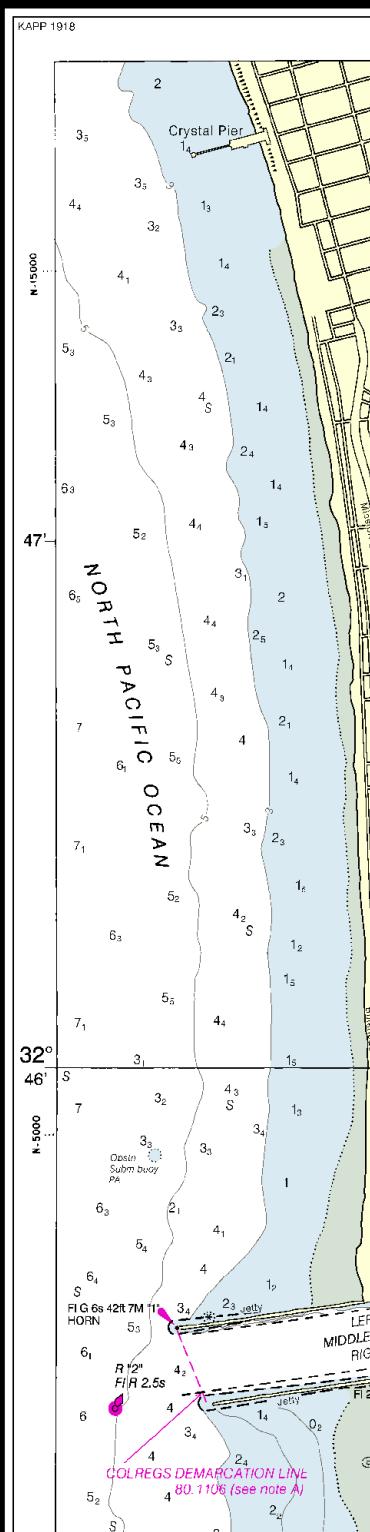
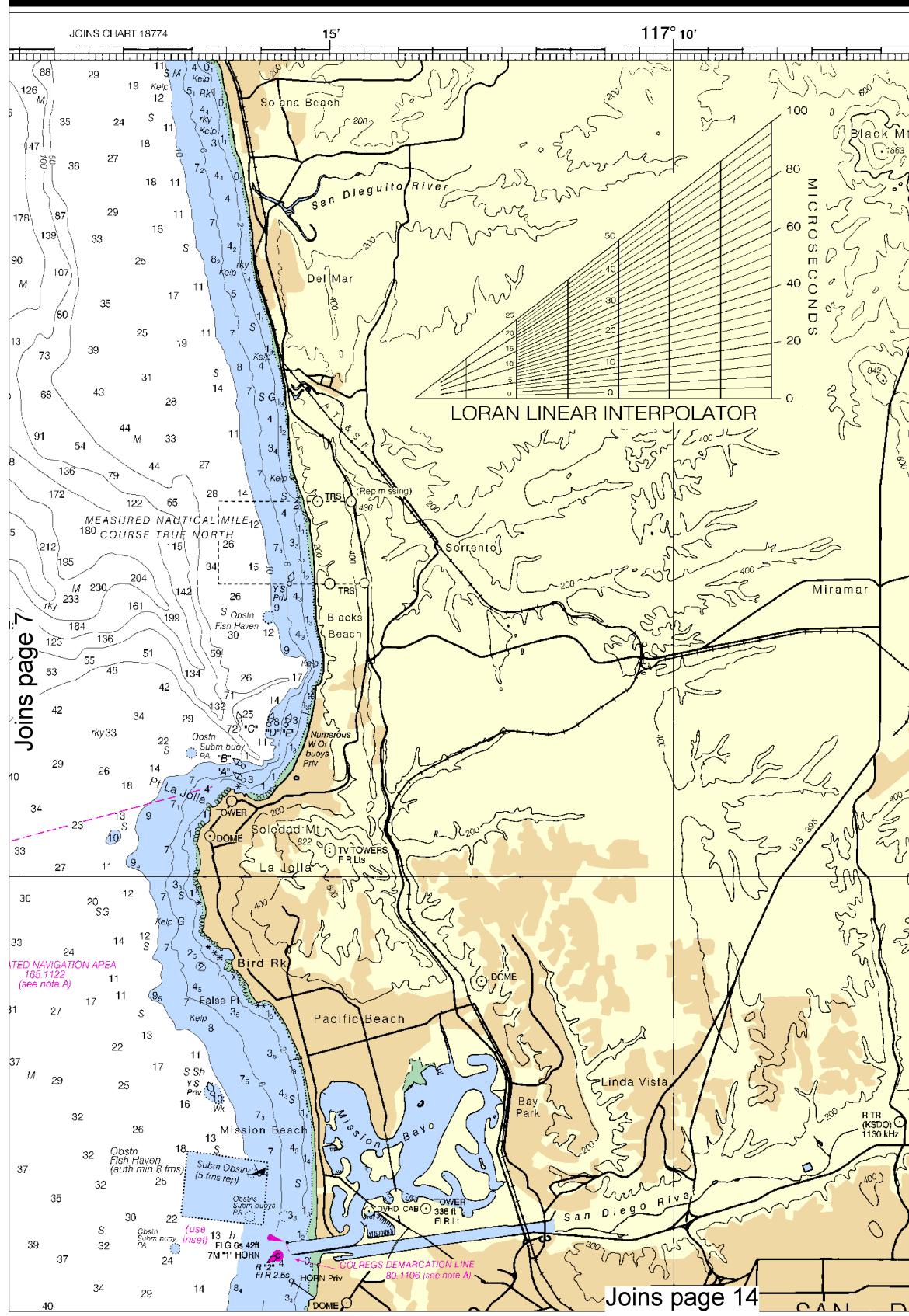


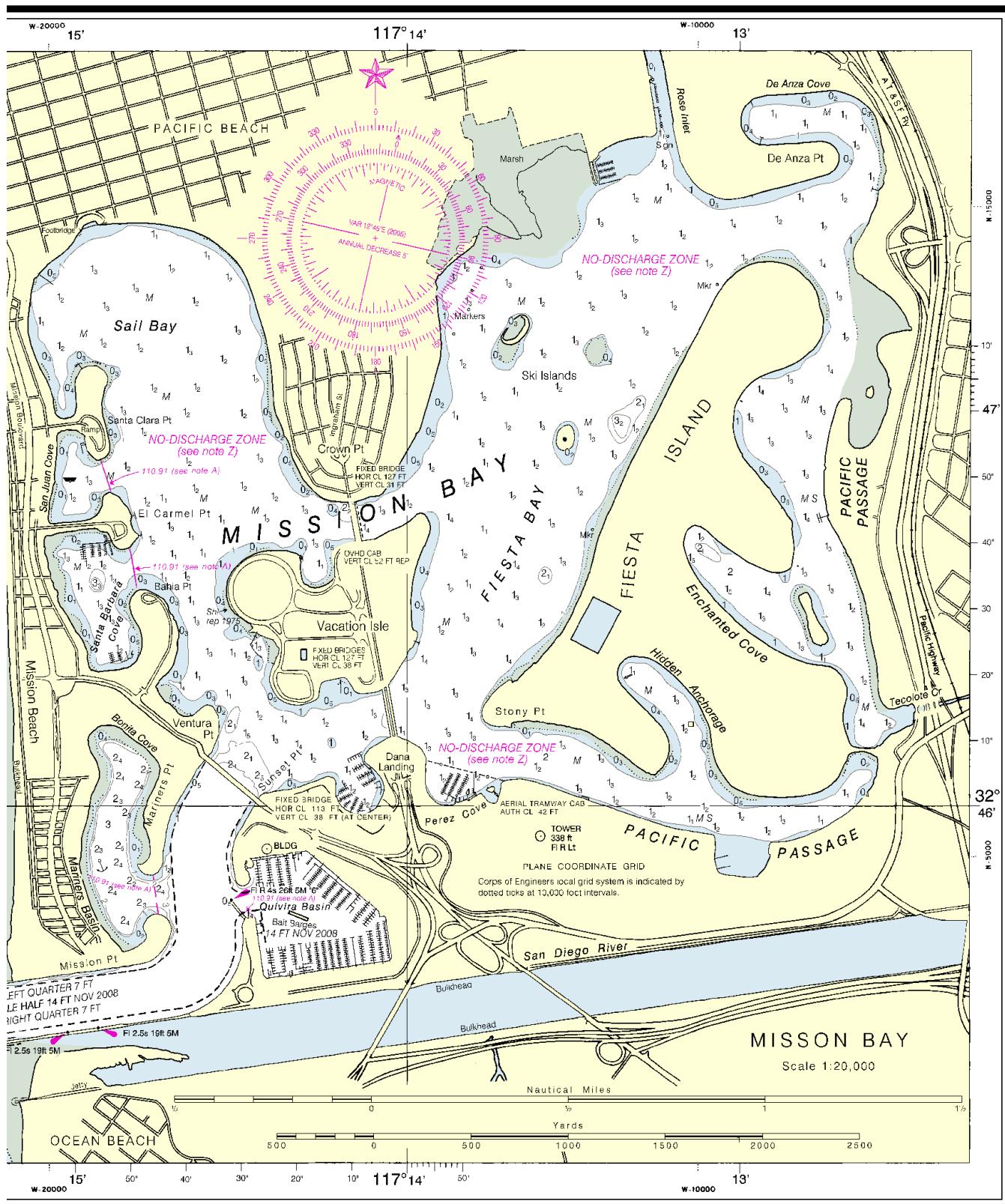
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NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,

Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a .

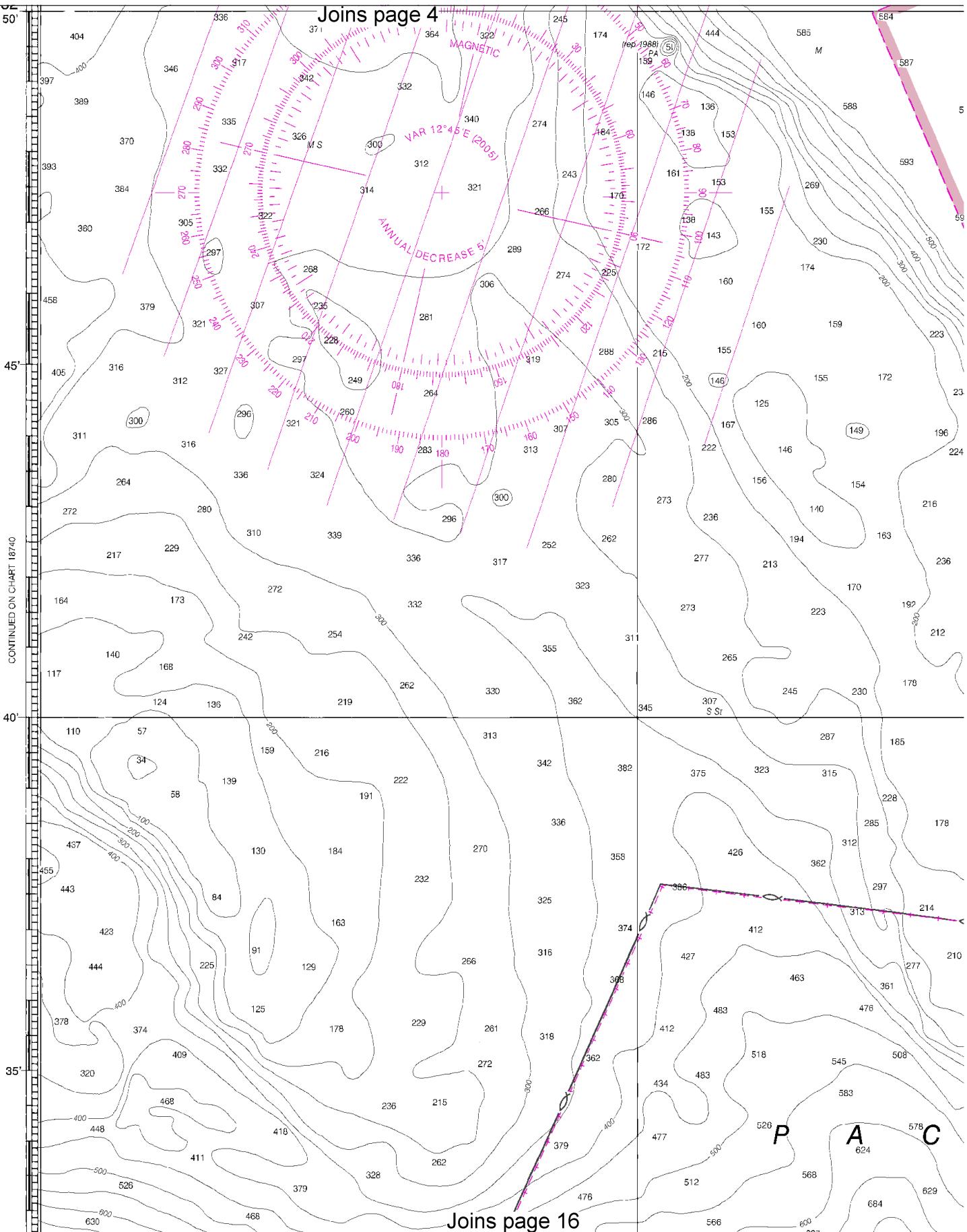
Joins page 7





Joins page 15

Joins page 4



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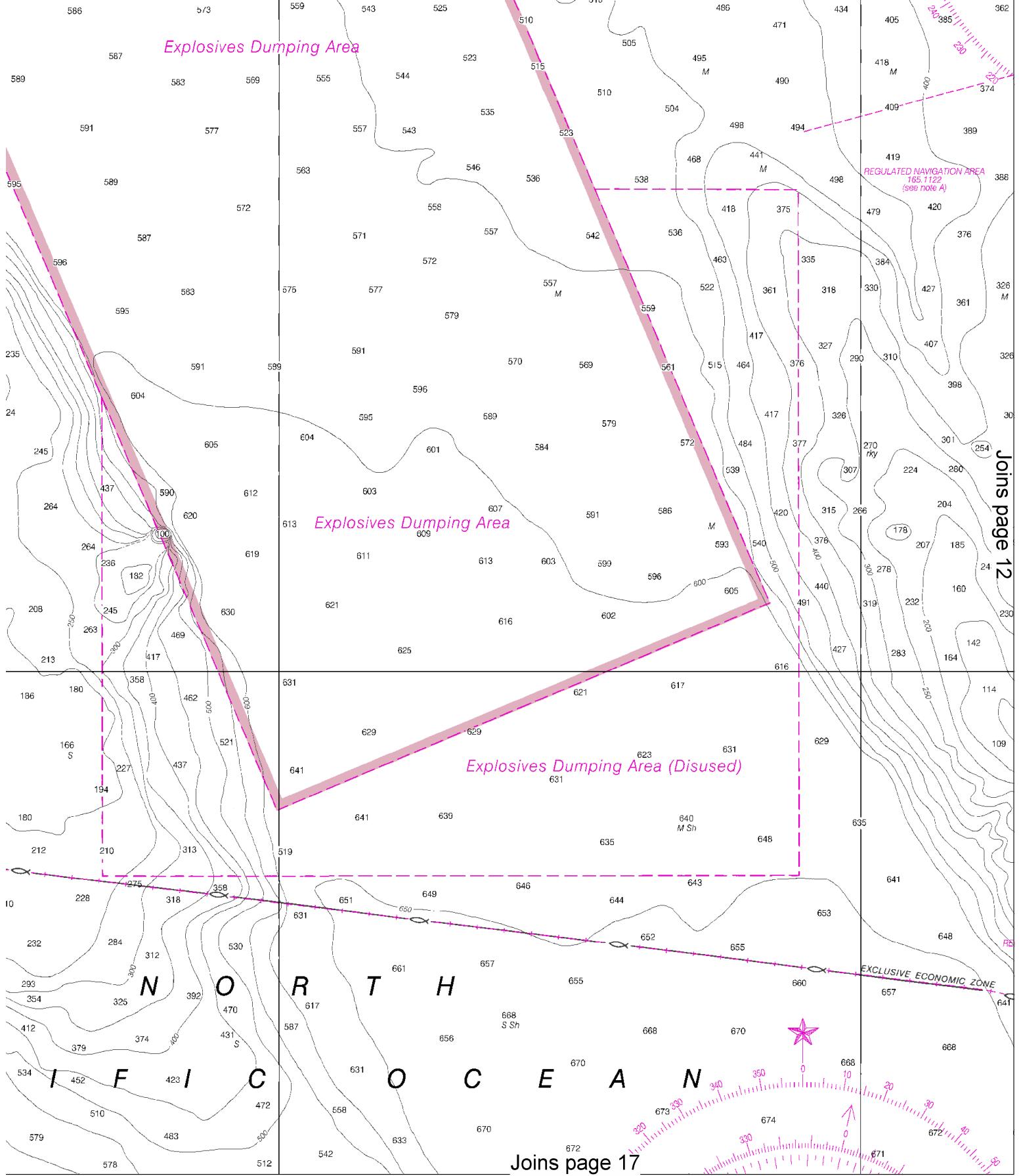
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:100,000  
Nautical Miles  
Yards

See Note on page 5.

Joins page 5

*Explosives Dumping Area*



Joins page 6

s Dumping Area

Joins page 11

Explosives Dumping Area (Disused)

R T H  
C O C E A N

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See Note on page 5.

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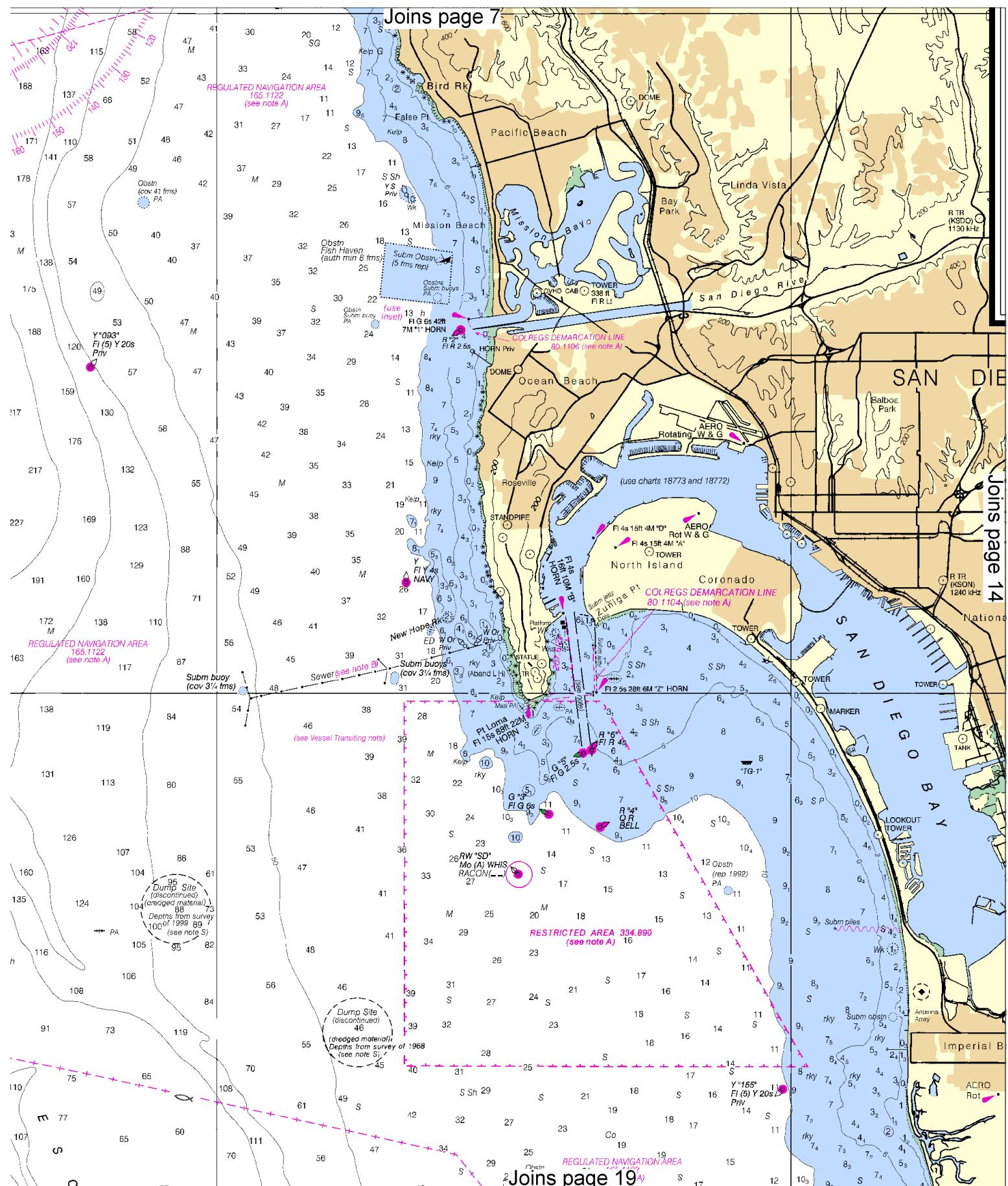


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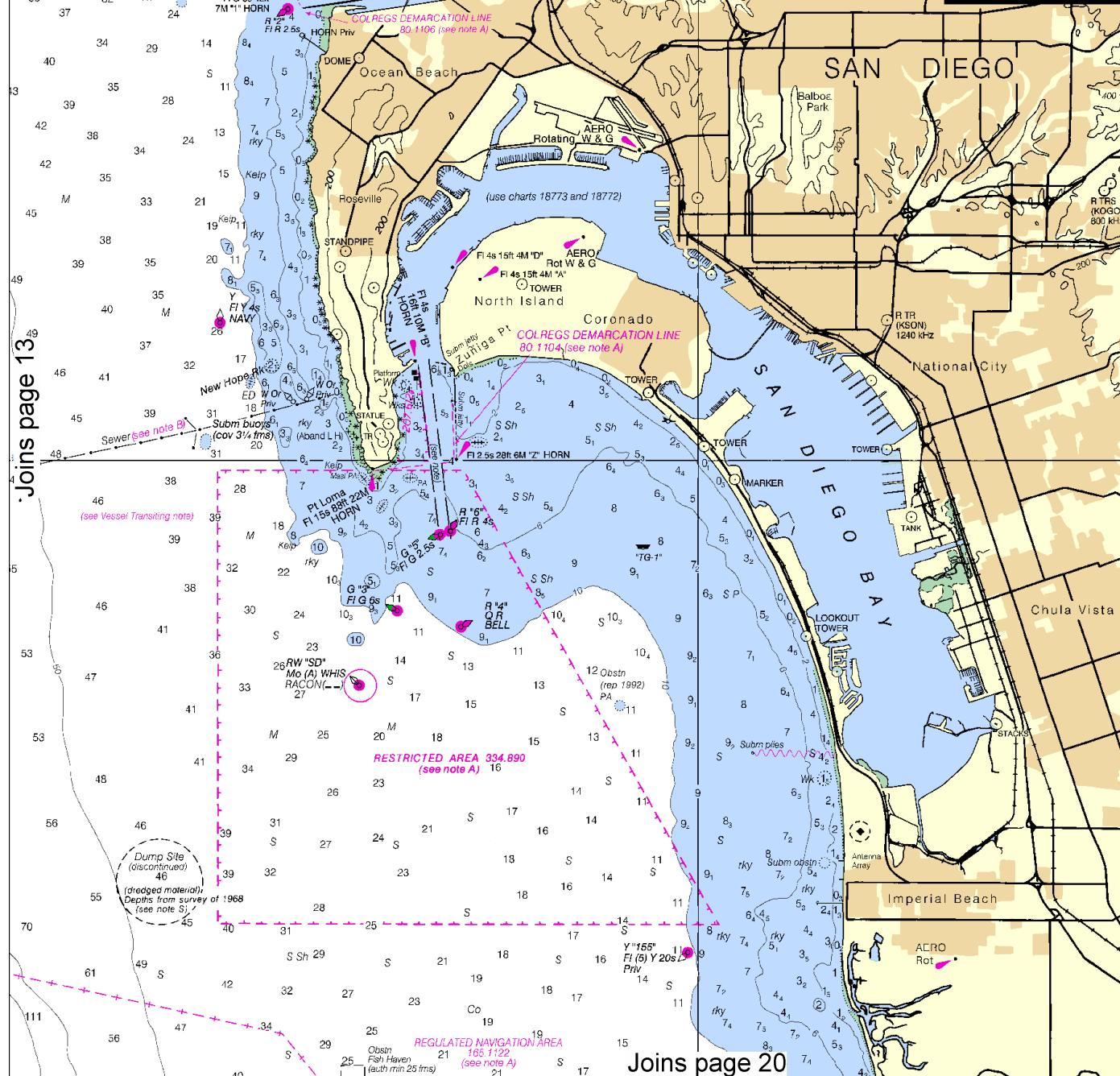
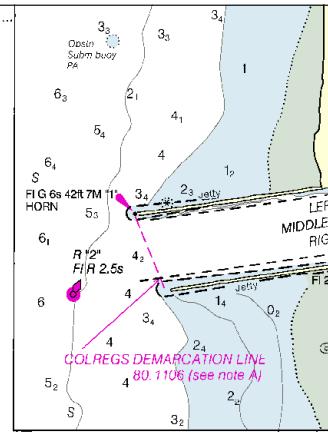
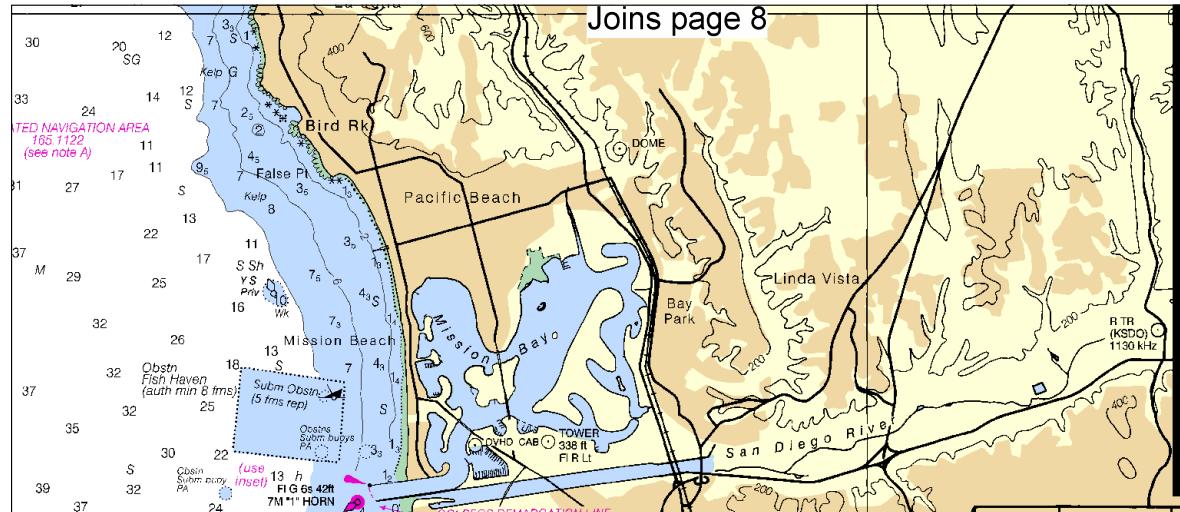
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Nautical Miles

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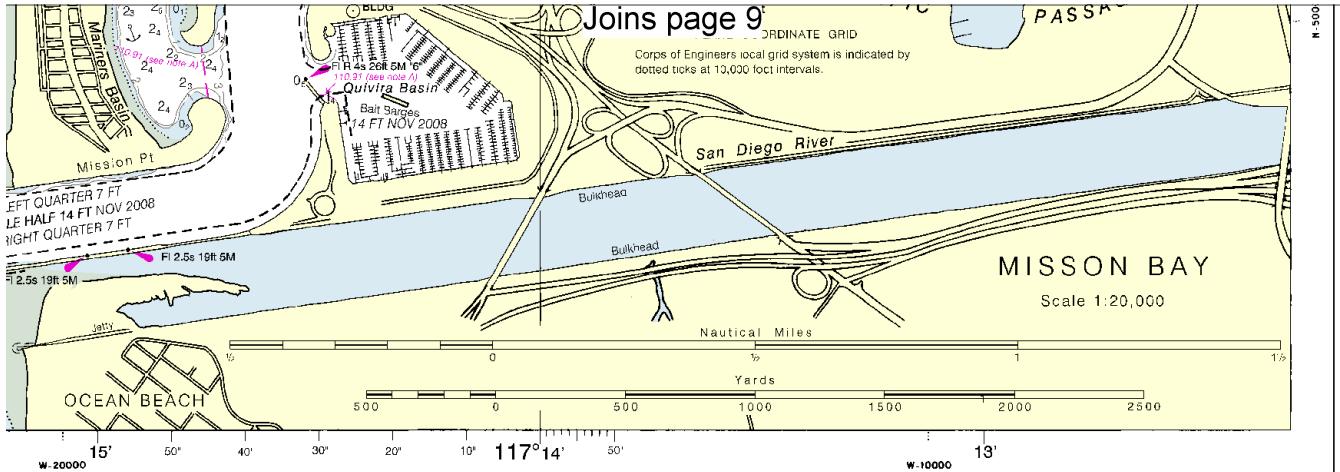
2000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000 12000  
Yards



Joins page 8



Joins page 20



UNITED STATES - WEST COAST

CALIFORNIA

## APPROACHES TO SAN DIEGO BAY

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:100,000 at Lat 32°42'N  
North American Datum of 1983  
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS  
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.  
Demarcation lines are shown thus: ————

CABLE AND PIPELINE AREAS  
The cable and pipeline areas falling within  
the areas of the larger scale charts are shown  
thereon and are not repeated on this chart.

RACING BUOYS  
Racing buoys within the limits of this chart  
are not shown hereon. Information may be  
obtained from the U.S. Coast Guard District  
Offices as racing and other private buoys are  
not all listed in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

NOTE S  
Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are  
contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional  
information concerning the regulations and  
requirements for use of the sites may be obtained  
from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).  
See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of  
EPA offices.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION  
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List; for  
supplemental information concerning aids to  
navigation.

### NOTE Z

NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140

Under the Clean Water Act, Section 312, all vessels  
operating within a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ) are completely  
prohibited from discharging any sewage, treated or  
untreated, into the waters. All vessels with an installed  
marine sanitation device (MSD) that are navigating, moored,  
anchored, or docked within a NDZ must have the MSD  
disabled to prevent the overboard discharge of sewage  
(treated or untreated) or install a holding tank. Regulations  
for the NDZ are contained in the U.S. Coast Pilot.  
Additional information concerning the regulations and  
requirements may be obtained from the Environmental  
Protection Agency (EPA) web site: [http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/vessel\\_sewage/vsdzone.html](http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/vessel_sewage/vsdzone.html).

### NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter  
2, U.S. Coast Pilot 7. Additions or revisions to  
Chapter 2 are published in the Notices to Mariners.  
Information concerning the regulations may  
be obtained at the Office of the Commander,  
11th Coast Guard District in Alameda, CA, or  
at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of  
Engineers in Los Angeles, CA.  
Refer to chart notes for location and nature.

### HORIZONTAL DATUM

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### AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National  
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Intelligence Agency.

### HEIGHTS

Elevations of rocks, landmarks and lights are  
in feet and refer to Mean High Water. Contour  
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### SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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supplemental information.

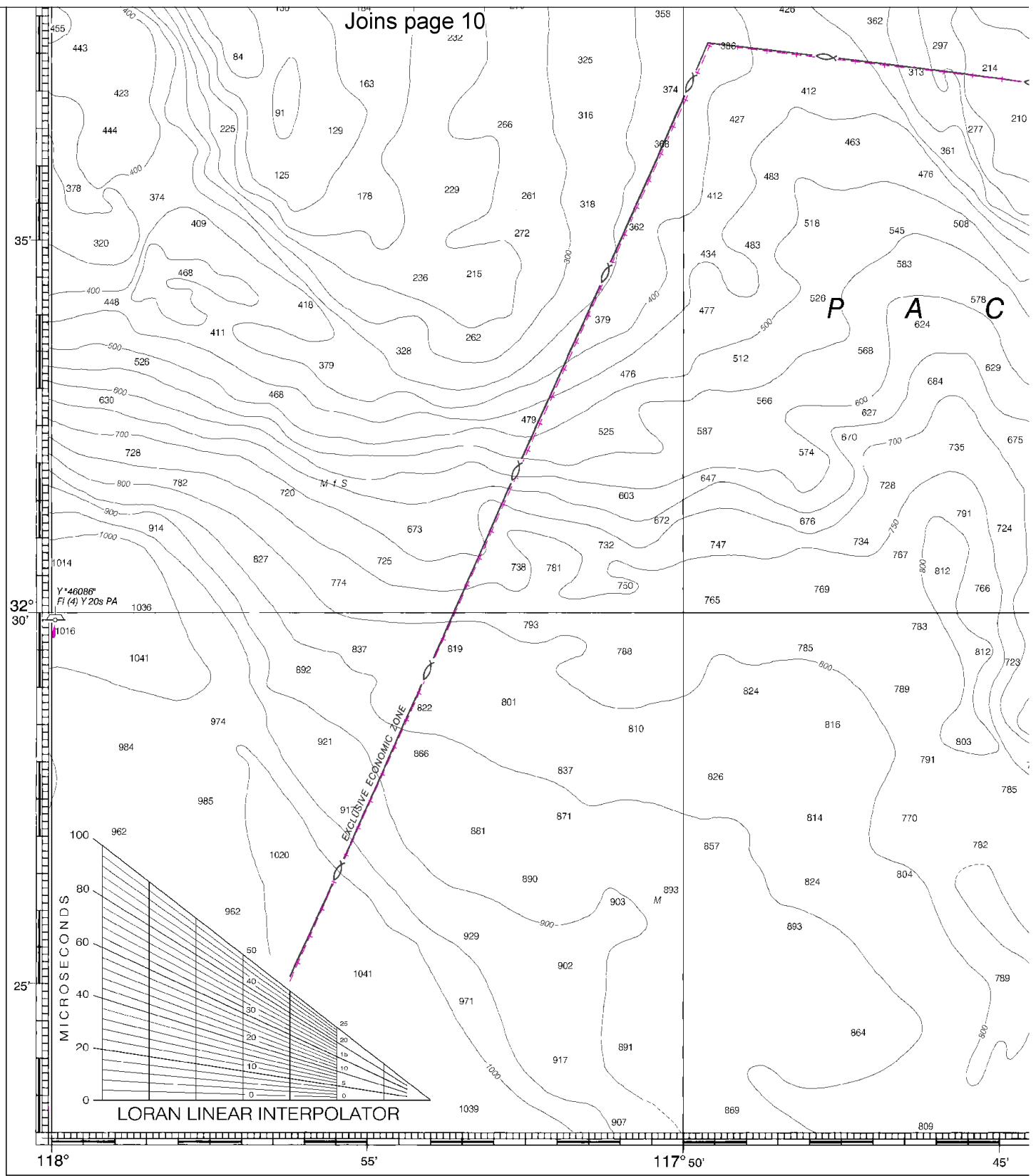
### RADAR REFLECTORS

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floating aids to navigation. Individual radar  
reflector identification on these aids has been  
omitted from this chart.

### POLLUTION REPORTS

Join page 21

Joins page 10



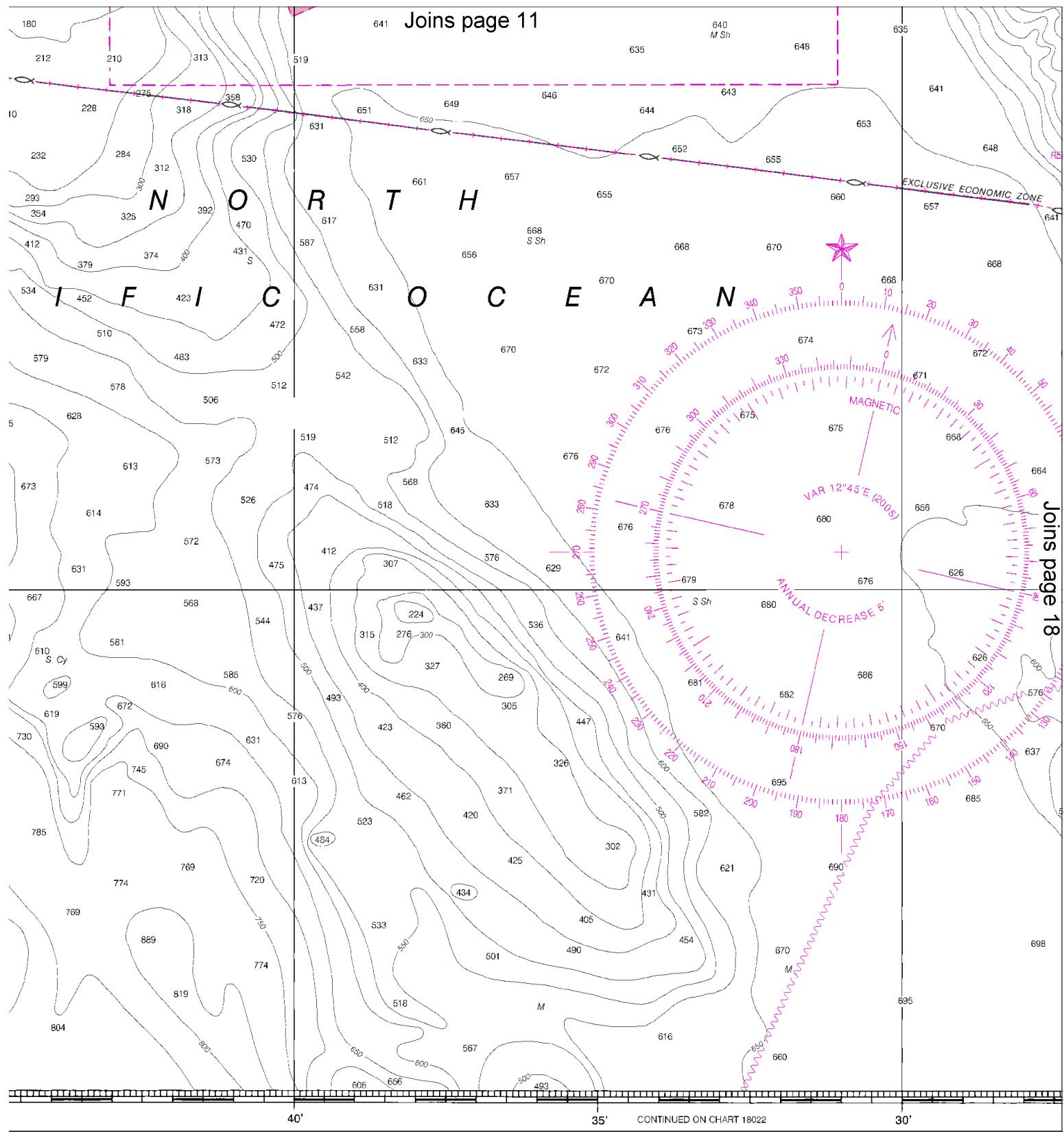
16



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:100,000  
Nautical Miles  
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
2000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000 12000  
Yards

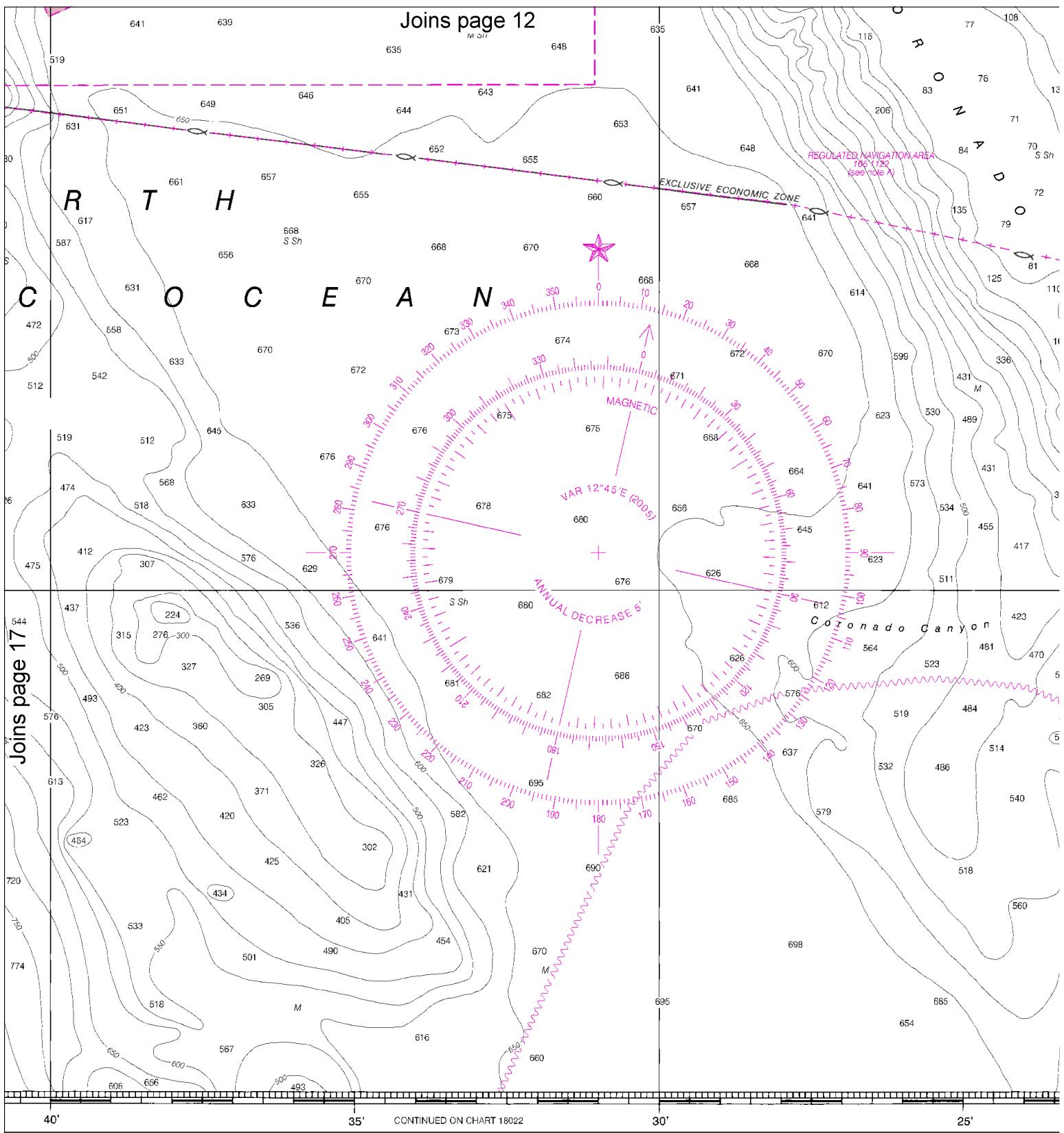
See Note on page 5.



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## PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

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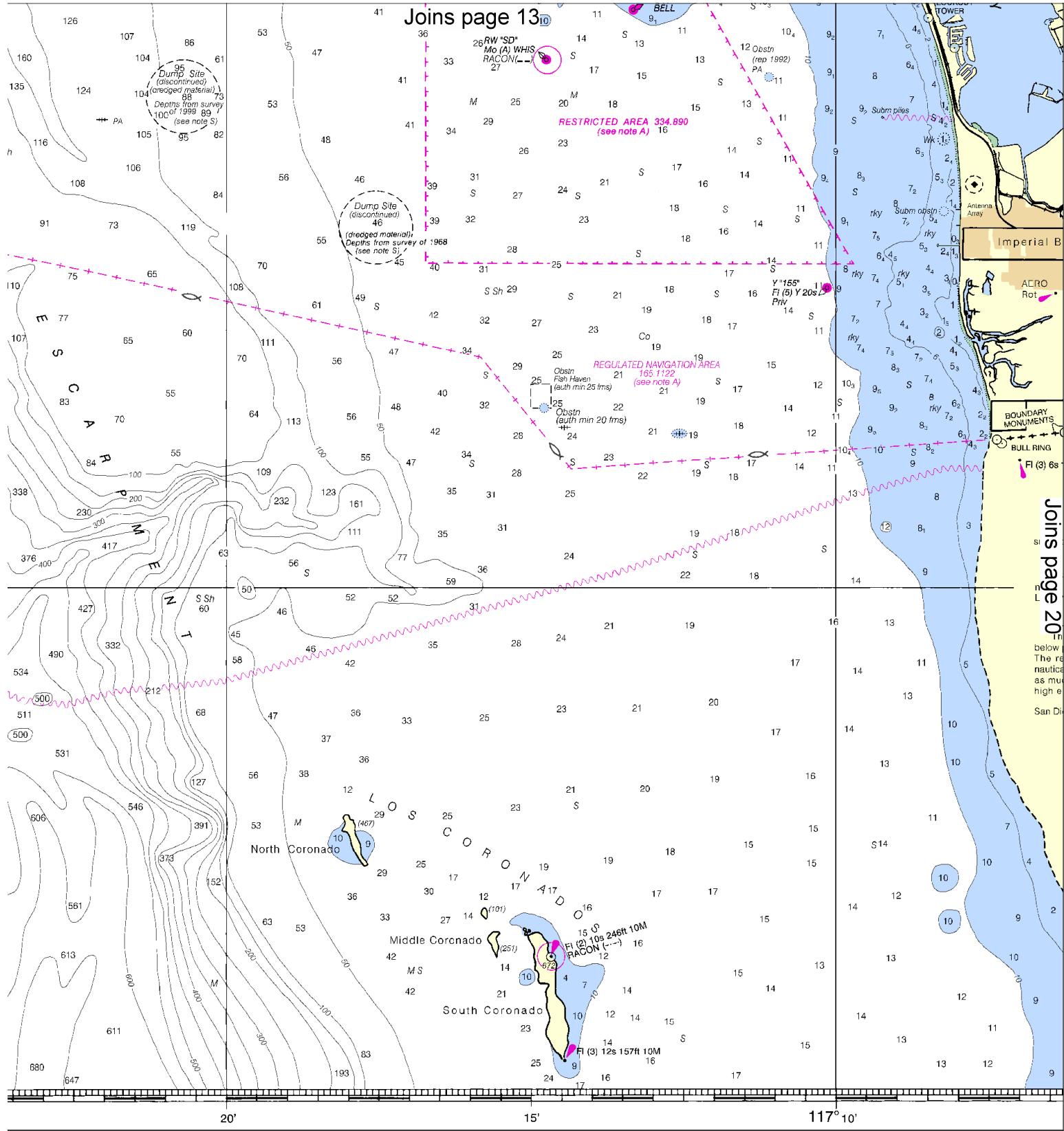


promote safe navigation. The National  
provisions, additions, or comments for  
part Division (N/CS2), National Ocean  
10-3282.

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Published at Washington  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF C  
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC  
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
COAST SURVEY

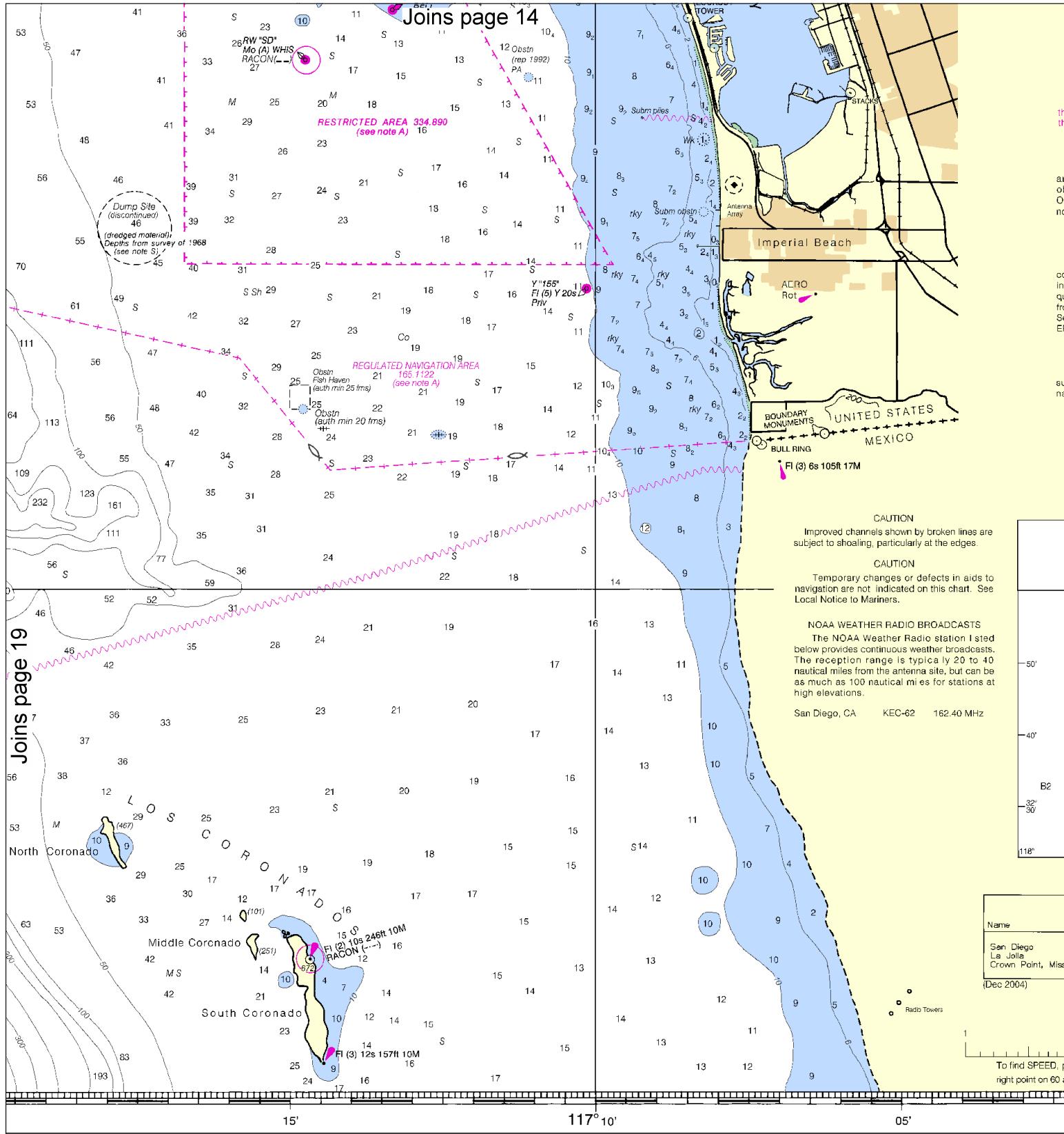
Joins page 13<sup>1D</sup>



SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS  
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

TON, D.C.  
COMMERCE  
HERIC ADMINISTRATION  
SERVICE  
EY

Joins page 14



**20**



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:100,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
2000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000 12000  
Yards

# Joins page 15

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.  
Demarcation lines are shown thus: — — —

## CABLE AND PIPELINE AREAS

The cable and pipeline areas falling within the areas of the larger scale charts are shown thereon and are not repeated on this chart.

## RACING BUOYS

Racing buoys within the limits of this chart are not shown hereon. Information may be obtained from the U.S. Coast Guard District Offices as racing and other private buoys are not all listed in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

## NOTE S

Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices.

## AIDS TO NAVIGATION

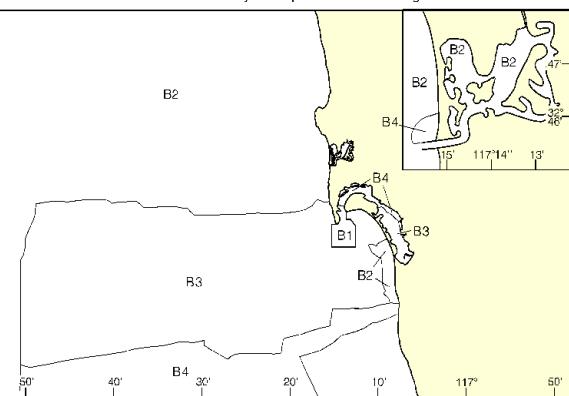
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List; for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

## SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

### SOURCE

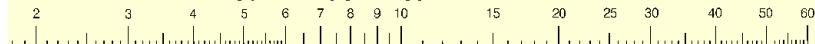
B1 1990-2001	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B2 1970-1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B3 1940-1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4 1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage



## TIDAL INFORMATION

Place (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
(32°42.8N/117°10.4W)	feet 5.7	feet 5.0	feet 0.9	feet ---
(32°52.0N/117°15.5W) Inlet Bay (32°46.8N/117°14.1W)	5.3 5.5	4.6 4.8	0.9 0.9	-2.5 -

## LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE



place one point of dividers or distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place 10 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

117°

55'

50'

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
54	60	65	72	78	84	90	96	102

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
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## Approaches to San Diego Bay

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:100,000

18765  
LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

## HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.186° northward and 3.117° westward to agree with this chart.

## AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, U.S. Coast Guard, and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

## HEIGHTS

Elevations of rocks, landmarks and lights are in feet and refer to Mean High Water. Contour and summit elevation values are in feet and refer to Mean Sea Level.

## SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

## RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

## POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

## LORAN-C

## GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY.....100kHz  
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL

9940.....99,400 Microseconds

STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators)

M	Master
W	Secondary
X	Secondary
Y	Secondary
Z	Secondary

EXAMPLE: 9940-X

## RATES ON THIS CHART

Loran-C correction tables published by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency or others should not be used with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted based on survey data. Every effort has been made to meet the ½ nautical mile accuracy criteria established by the U.S. Coast Guard. Mariners are cautioned not to rely solely on the lattices in inshore waters.

## CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:

Ⓐ(Accurate location) Ⓣ(Approximate location)

## VESSEL TRANSITING

The U.S. Coast Guard and the Pacific States/British Columbia Oil Spill Task Force endorse a system of voluntary measures and minimum distances from shore for certain commercial vessels transiting along the coast anywhere between Cook Inlet, Alaska and San Diego, California. See U.S. Coast Pilot 7, Chapter 3 for details.



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## EMERGENCY INFORMATION

### VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

- Channel 6** – Inter-ship safety communications.
- Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
- Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
- Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls** to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
- Channel 22A** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
- Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A** – Recreational boat channels.

### Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

**HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!**

**Mobile Phones** – Call 911 for water rescue.

**Coast Guard Search & Rescue** – 510-437-3700

**Coast Guard San Diego** – 619-683-6470

**Commercial Vessel Assistance** – 1-800-367-8222

**NOAA Weather Radio** – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

**Getting and Giving Help** – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



## NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

**Official NOAA Nautical Charts** – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts** – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at [www.OceanGrafix.com](http://www.OceanGrafix.com).

**Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs<sup>®</sup>)** – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNCs<sup>™</sup>)** – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official BookletCharts<sup>™</sup>** – BookletCharts<sup>™</sup> are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts).

**Official PocketCharts<sup>™</sup>** – PocketCharts<sup>™</sup> are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

**Official U.S. Coast Pilot<sup>®</sup>** – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official On-Line Chart Viewer** – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer).

**Official Nautical Chart Catalogs** – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov), [www.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOAA.gov), [www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov](http://www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov), [www.NOS.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOS.NOAA.gov).